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LATIMER & SWINDELLS.

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THE DALLAS HERALD.

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LATIMER & SWINDELLS.

J. W. LATIMER.

J. W. SWINDELLS.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per volume of fifty-two numbers. If paid

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Personal articles, when admitted to our columns, will be

charged double the above rates.

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Subscribers, advertisers, and agents may remit money to us at

our risk and expense.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post

paid.

The Great Indian Battle of Shah-Shah.

FROM LONGFELLOW'S POEM OF HAWTHA.

Learning of old Nokenis the story of his birth

And the cruel desertion of his mother by Mudek

Keewis, Hawthatha journeys to the kingdom of the

West Wind. Laying his hand upon Wawbeck,

the black rock, he rends the letting crags asunder,

and hurles them madly at his father!

"For his heart was hot within him,

Like a living coal his heart was.

"But the ruler of the West Wind

Blows the fragments backward from him,

With the breath of his nostrils,

With the tempest of his anger.

Blow them back at his assailant!

Seized the bulrush, the Apukwa;

Dragged it with its roots and fibres

From the margin of the meadow.

From its ooze, the giant bulrush;

Long and loud laughed Hawthatha!

"Then began the deadly combat,

Hand to hand among the mountains;

From his crye screamed the eagle,

The Keneed, the great War Eagle;

Set upon the crags around them

Wielding, flapped his wings above them

"Like a tall tree in the tempest

Bent and lashed the giant bulrush;

And in masses huge and heavy

Crushing fell the fatal Wawbeck;

Till the earth shook with the tumult

And confusion of the battle.

And the air was full of shoutings,

And the thunder of the mountains,

Starting, answered "Hain-wawa!"

"Back retreated Mudekewis,

Rushing westward down the mountains,

Stumbling westward down the mountains.

Three whole days retreating, fighting,

Still pursued by Hawthatha.

To the doorway of the West Wind,

To the portals of the sunset,

To earth's remotest border,

Where into the empty space

Sinks the sun, as a flamingo

Drops into her nest at nightfall,

In the melancholy marshes.

"Hold! at length, cries Mudekewis,

"Hold, my son, my Hawthatha!

"It is impossible to kill me.

For you cannot kill the immortal.

I have put you to this trial,

But to know and prove your courage;

Now receive the price of valor!"

"Go back to your home and people,

Live among them, tell among them,

Chase the earth from all that harms them!

Clear the fishing-grounds and rivers,

Slay all monsters and malignants,

All the giants, the Kenekebes,

As I slew the Mische-Mokwa,

Slew the Great Bear of the mountains.

"And at last when death draws near you,

When the awful eyes of Pauguk

Glare upon you in the darkness

I will share my kingdom with you.

Ruler shall you be thenceforward

Of the Northwest Wind, Keewadin,

Of the Home-Wind, the Keewadin.

"Thus was fought that famous battle,

In the dreadful days of Shah-shah,

In the days long since departed,

In the Kingdom of the West Wind

Still the hunter sees its traces,

Scattered far and bill and valley;

See the giant bulrush growing

By the ponds and water-courses,

See the mists of the Wawbeck

Lying still in the valley."

THE DEMOCRACY STAND FIRM.—The demo-

cratic phalanx in the House of Representa-

tives stand firm and fast. There is no wavering.

On Friday evening another caucus was

called, and was attended by a majority of the

democratic members, and there, after a full

and harmonious interchange of opinions, they

unanimously decided as follows:

"Resolved, That we will adhere to our plat-

form and our nominees."

This is the sentiment of the democracy of

the Union. Everywhere the firm and untitled

action of the democrats is applauded, and the

slightest faltering now would mortify the no-

blest party that ever existed in any country.

Let the answer be to all proposals from our

opponents, that of Paul Jones in one of his

Speech of Senator Weatherford, on the bill

prohibiting the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, from issuing patents to the

Texas Emigration and Land Company.

Below will be found the remarks of Senator

Weatherford, on the bill restraining the Com-

missioner of the General Land Office, from is-

suing patents to the Peter's Company. Hav-

ing heretofore freely given our views as to the

impolicy of this measure, and admitted into

our columns strictures on Senator Weather-

ford's course in supporting it, it is but an act of

justice to lay before his constituents the rea-

sons assigned by him for that course:

Mr. WEATHERFORD arose and said:—Mr.

President: As I shall be called upon to cast

my vote on this question, which is to prohibit

the Commissioner from issuing patents to Pe-

ters, &c. I cannot allow this opportunity to

pass by without giving some reasons for the

position I occupy in relation to this subject.—

It has been asserted this morning by the Sena-

tor from Fannin (Mr. Taylor), that with one

exception, every solitary representative from

this Colonial District, is opposed to the passage

of this bill. I suppose, in making that excep-

tion, he referred to myself. I feel called upon,

therefore, in justice to my constituents and to

myself to assign some reasons that will influ-

ence me to cast the vote that I shall, and I

will here state that so far as I am able to judge

of the feeling of my constituency on this sub-

ject, they are universally opposed to this grant

to the company. They have been opposed to it

for years past, and are opposed to it now.—

They have ever been against it. And I recol-

lect very well that at the time this grant was

made to the Colonization Company, great ex-

citement prevailed among the people in regard

to it. They thought it entirely too large; and

in fact, every man who was elected in that

District to represent them in the Legislature,

came here pledged to oppose the granting of

any relief whatever to that Company.—that

no compromise should be made with the Com-

pany; or in other words, they were not in favor

of giving them one single acre of land. I

know this to be a fact. I know that our rep-

resentatives were pledged to this effect. And I

heard many of them make these statements

and pledge themselves before their constitu-

ency when in the canvass previous to their elec-

tion.

Well, Mr. President, the first thing we

know in that District this bill granting to this

Company 1,700 sections of land, was almost

passed. The people assembled, held meetings

and consulted on the subject, and sent remon-

strances after remonstrances to the Legisla-

ture, praying that the donation of 1,700 sections

of land should not be made. The bill passed,

however, and a great many men on this floor

know the result, that certain men that voted

for that grant have never come back here. And

in reply to the charge made by the Senator

from Fannin, that the legislators from that

Colonial District are opposed to the bill, with

one exception, I will state that there are several

representatives on this floor, and in the other

end of the capital, that do not occupy

precisely the grounds which the honorable

gentleman from Fannin (Mr. Taylor) would

have you believe, and that I am not solitary

and alone. There are other Senators, also, in

favor of closing up the Land Office to this

Company until the Congress of the country shall

adjudicate this matter and settle the question

finally and forever. I see my friend, the rep-

resentative from Tarrant, (Mr. Parker), who

represents three or four counties in that Colonial

District, occupies pretty much the same ground

as I do on this subject; or at least, I presume

he does, or his name would have been sub-

scribed to the letter which the Senator from

Fannin read to the Senate this morning.—

Then, also, the Senator from Henderson, (Mr.

Martin), who represents a portion of that ter-

ritory, is opposed to allowing this colony Com-

pany the grant of 1,700 sections of land.

It has been said, Mr. President, this Com-

pany never asked for relief from the Legisla-

ture, but that the Colonists did. It is very true.

Sir, the colonists did petition the Legisla-

ture for relief, and they did it because the

Company had failed—wholly failed—to comply

with their contract entered into between the

Company and the President of the Republic. By

that contract, the Company are required to

survey, in due season, and in sufficient

quantities, land to accommodate the colonists of

the country. Did they do it? No, Sir, they did

not. I know from personal knowledge that I

lived years in that colony before any survey

was made at all. And when we had earnestly

requested them to come on and make surveys

so that the immigrants might locate on the

alternate sections, they wholly failed to do so,

and never made such survey until a few days

before the contract expired. Well, Sir, what

was the result? The result was that the im-

migrant who had been induced there by the

favorable promises of the Company, could not

wait two, three or four years, until this terri-

tory might be surveyed. They had to make lo-

cations somewhere else to raise corn and wheat

and to produce the necessities of life, and many

of their locations were made on the wrong sec-

tions. They were necessarily compelled to

petition the Legislature to confirm their titles

to them. A good deal has also been said in

regard to what this Company did perform, ac-

you the remainder of the history of that pro-

ceeding and show you how this proof was

brought before that committee. When an im-

migrant would arrive in that country, and before

he had hardly time to erect a log cabin and put

a few conveniences on his location, all agents of

this so called Immigration Company would

ride up to his new built cabin, and with a good

deal of pomposity enquire, who lives here?

Tells him. What's your name? Tells him.

Are you head of family? Tells him. How

many children have you got? Tells him.—

How many rounds of ammunition have you

got? Tells him. All through—perhaps he

would tell the honest immigrant who he was

and what was his business. That he was

employed by the Colonization Company to go

over the territory and collect information of

this kind, ascertain how many immigrants

were in the Colony, and take depositions that

these immigrants were introduced into the

colony at the expense of the Company. They

were called to positively swear that they had

been introduced at the expense of the Compa-

ny. At first, many of them refused to do so.

Their friends interfered, however, and prevailed

on them to do so, and told them that it could be

improvement in so doing. They said, "Sir, you

live in Peter's Colony, and certainly you can have

no objection to swearing that you are a Colonist."

yet, Sir, they were not introduced at the ex-

pense of the Colonization Company, as was con-

tracted that they should be. If they had been

brought into the country at the expense of the

Company—if cabins had been erected, pro-

visions, ammunition, &c., had been found them

as agreed in the contract between this Compa-

ny and the President of the Republic, there

could have been no impropriety in their mak-

ing those statements. But this was not the

case. They had entirely failed to comply

with that contract. And immigrants were

told that if they did not swear that they were

Colonists—that they had been introduced at

the expense of the Company; that cabins had

been erected for them, they were threatened

with a refusal of the right to perfect their title

to their location and to their farms. And with</